

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer Key: Who's Drawing the Map? Senior Psychology Personality Quiz

Why do we act differently in diverse social settings? Analyze the tension between internal traits and environmental cues through high-level scenario evaluation.

**1. A CEO maintains a rigorous schedule and demands precision from employees, not due to habit, but as a defense mechanism against deep-seated insecurities regarding their own competence. Which theorist's focus on 'striving for superiority' best explains this behavior?**

**Answer:** B) Alfred Adler

Alfred Adler proposed that personality is driven by the need to overcome feelings of inferiority through 'striving for superiority' and compensation.

**2. In the context of Person-Centered Theory, 'unconditional positive regard' refers to a state where an individual's self-worth is dependent upon meeting specific societal standards or 'conditions of worth.'**

**Answer:** B) False

Unconditional positive regard is the exact opposite; it is the total acceptance and support of a person regardless of what they say or do, helping them achieve congruence.

**3. Julian Rotter's theory suggests that a student who blames a difficult exam for their failing grade, rather than their lack of study, is demonstrating a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** B) External locus of control

An external locus of control is the belief that outcomes are determined by outside forces or luck rather than one's own efforts.

**4. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of 'Reciprocal Determinism' in a classroom setting?**

**Answer:** C) A cynical student's attitude causes the teacher to be less engaging, which further confirms the student's dislike of the class.

Reciprocal determinism involves the bidirectional interaction between personal factors, behavior, and the environment.

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**5. According to Gordon Allport, a trait so dominant that it defines a person's entire life (such as Mother Teresa's altruism) is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ trait.**

**Answer:** C) Cardinal

Allport defined cardinal traits as those that dominate an individual's whole life, often to the point that the person becomes known specifically for these traits.

**6. Walther Mischel's 'Person-Situation Controversy' challenged Trait Theory by suggesting that:**

**Answer:** B) Human behavior is inconsistent across different situations, making traits poor predictors of specific actions.

Mischel argued that behavior is highly dependent on situational context rather than just internal, stable traits.

**7. Raymond Cattell used a statistical technique called 'Factor Analysis' to reduce a large list of personality descriptors into 16 primary source traits.**

**Answer:** A) True

Factor analysis allowed Cattell to identify underlying correlations between traits, leading to his 16PF (Personality Factor) model.

**8. A person who is highly organized, disciplined, and careful would likely score high in which dimension of the Five-Factor Model?**

**Answer:** C) Conscientiousness

Conscientiousness is the trait characterized by self-discipline, organization, and a drive for achievement.

**9. Karen Horney criticized Freud's work and proposed that 'basic \_\_\_\_\_'—a feeling of helplessness in a hostile world—is the primary driver of personality development.**

**Answer:** B) Anxiety

Horney believed that childhood anxiety, stemming from potentially hostile environments, leads people to move toward, against, or away from others.

**10. Which assessment tool is specifically designed to bypass conscious 'filtering' by asking participants to describe ambiguous stimuli like inkblots or pictures?**

**Answer:** C) Projective Tests

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Projective tests (like the Rorschach or TAT) are based on the Psychodynamic perspective and aim to reveal unconscious conflicts/traits.